Nippon Times

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SEVERE WINTER COMING GERMAN PEOPLE TOLD

Eisenhower Warns Citizens to Prepare for Shortage of Fuel and Food

Predicting a hard winter ahead for the German people, General Dwight Eisenhower, Chief American Military Administrator in Europe, called on the German people over the radio on Monday night to direct still greater efforts toward recovery.

According to a Domei August 6 report from Lisbon quoting a Frankfurt on the Main dispatch, Eisenhower, clarifying the American policy toward the people in the American-occupied zone said in effect, "Three months have passed since the complete defeat of Germany. During this period we have carried on our work of eliminating all Nazis from key positions in Germany. We have also taken many steps to reestablish law and order and to lessen the difficulties to face the German people in the coming winter.

"Our efforts, however, will not only be passive: we will assist the German people to reconstruct their living based on democracy. You will be allowed to organize provincial labor unions and take part in provincial political activity. The aim of the unions and of the political parties must be in the taking of steps to assist in the taking of measures for the coming winter.

"The coming winter will be a period of trial. It can be expected that the trial will be an extremely difficult one. All indications are that there will be a shortage of food, fuel, housing and transportation. The crop is expected to be good, but to make this still better the city people must work in the villages. For fuel for the coming winter wood must be gathered now from the forests. And houses must be repaired now."

Meanwhile, another Domei report from Lisbon relaying a Washington dispatch quoted Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, as telling the press upon his return from Potsdam on August 2 that the American operations of wiping out the Nazis in the American-occupied zones was making steady progress.

The expulsion of Nazi leaders and Nazi-controlled men from responsible positions has been carried out strictly, Stimson said, and the German people are resigned to occupation as unavoidable. The underground movement, he said, is insignificant and it can be said at the present that the Nazi party has been destroyed in the American zone.

The two urgent problems facing the American military administration, Stimson pointed out, are the shortage of food and the lack of fuel for the coming winter. In addition, the problem is made complex by the fact that he German rail system was destroyed in the final stage of the war. Stimson said that in order to solve the situation the Americans had released the German prisoners to be used in farm and mines.

Tangier Talks Start

According to a Paris dispatch of August 6 received in Lisbon, preliminary discussions on the Tangier question were begun in the French capital today between representatives of Britain, Russia, the United States and France. Formal meetings are expected to be commenced later this week. The talks are concerned with the restoration of Tangier to its former status as an international zone.

Stalin Back in Moscow

According to a Moscow report of August 6 received in Stockholm, Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov returned to Moscow today from Berlin.

Spaniards in England Set on Having Franco Tried for War Crimes

The Iberian Federation of Reservists, comprised of the officers and men of the former Spanish Republic Government who are residing in England, in a letter forwarded to the Allied War Crime Commission, asked that a decision be made whether Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, should be tried as a war criminal or not. The federation is severely attacking the crimes committed by the Spanish Blue Divisions in France and other territories formerly under the control of Germany.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

VANDENBERG SUGGESTS PEACE KEEPING FORCE

Would Give President Free Hand to Commit Limited Number for Such Necessity

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, proposed on Monday that the American President be given a free hand to commit a limited number of American military forces to world peace keeping action, reporting immediately, however, to congress, according to a Washington dispatch received in Lisbon.

This was revealed in a letter from Senator Vandenberg to Secretary of State James Byrnes who made it public.

Vandenburg added that any larger contingent, the more elegant in advance of the United Nations Security Council, should be used only with the direct consent of Congress. The Michigan Senator wrote Byrnes outlining seven points he suggested to be covered before setting up the office of the delegate to the Security Council of the United Nations Organization and defining his authority.

Office for U.S. Delegation

An influential group of U.S. Senators has decided to introduce at the coming Congressional session which reopens in October a bill for the opening of an office of the U.S. delegation to the International Security Structure, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 6 reported, quoting a Washington dispatch.

This has been proposed by Albin Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, and Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas. They are at present refraining from making any statement on the matter and have also declined to make any statement on the alleged report that President Truman is plancing to appoint Edward Stettinius, former Secretary of State, as United States delegate.

Nenni to Visit Paris

According to a Rome dispatch of August 5 received in Paris and relayed to Lisbon, Italian Deputy Premier Pietro Nenni, who is also the leader of the Italian Socialist Party, will visit Paris next week as the head of the Italian delegation to the French Socialist Party Congress.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT AIDS DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

Exemption Or Reduction of Taxes Set for Men Back From the Front

All Soviet papers are of late reporting on the demobilization of the officers and men of the Red Army. According to reports appearing in the Soviet papers, all local Soviet organs are mobilizing their total power for caring for the matters relating to clothing, food and dwelling of officers and men who have returned from the war, a Domei dispatch from Moscow dated August 6 reported.

The same report further reported that the People's Council of the Soviet Union, in a proclamation, has clarified the policy that the privilege enjoyed by soldiers who have been demobilized and their families, namely, exemption from tax payments or reduction of taxes, will be continued.

The tax exemption ruling follows:

1. Regardless of the time of their mobilization, the reduction of the agricultural tax for the soldiers who have been demobilized will be continued until the end of 1945.
2. Soldiers who have been demobilized and their families will be exempted from the military taxes till the end of 1945.
3. Bachelors will be exempted from taxes one year from the day of their demobilization.

WAVELL'S RECALL DENIED

London Official Circles Disclaim Knowledge of Any Proposal

Highest official circles in London stated that they had no knowledge of any proposals for the immediate recall of the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, to London for consultations as has been suggested by reports circulating in India, a Domei Lisbon report quoting a Reuters August 6 dispatch said.

The report said that informed quarters thought it most unlikely that any such step would be contemplated before the new Government had even had a chance of holding a full-dress meeting. It was pointed out that Wavell had only recently returned to India after a visit to Britain of several months, in the course of which he discussed the situation with the Government.

ENEMY IN NORTH FAVORED BY ARRIVAL OF SUMMER

Inactivity in Past Due to Adverse Weather Conditions; Nippon Forces Ready

By I. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHERN BASE, August 7.—What actions is the enemy taking in the north at this time when his bombing offensive against the Japanese mainland, which was commenced in earnest following the termination of his Okinawa operations is intensifying daily? For his forces in the north, the summer should be the most ideal season for military actions.

The north is usually shrouded by thick fogs and visited by storms. Summer is the only season throughout the year when comparatively fair weather prevails.

The latest information emanating from enemy sources show that the enemy's military strength in the north is comparatively inferior. Its mainstay is the 9th Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher. With this fleet, which is comprised of cruisers and destroyers as its center, is an air force composed of medium and small bombers and fighters. This air force is decidedly inferior in strength as compared with the enemy's forces at southern bases. Besides these, a part of the enemy's Pacific submarine flotilla operates from the Midway region.

The inactivity of the enemy forces in the north is due to adverse weather conditions and other natural phenomena, and it does not mean that the enemy is neglecting the northern front. When his task forces attacked the Japanese mainland on July 10 they proceeded to the northward as far as Muroran and after a bombardment of that city they withdrew to the south. On the other hand, reconnaissance flights by B-29's over the northern districts is gradually multiplying in number and on July 28 a formation of B-29's subjected Aomori city, in the northern extremity of the Japanese mainland, to an incendiary attack. This was the enemy's second attack in the north, following that on Sendai.

Judging from these activities of the enemy, it is possible for enemy planes from the southern bases to raid Hokkaido. It is not difficult to suppose that with the completion of the bases in Yiojima and the Okinawas, the enemy's sphere of action will gradually extend as far as Hokkaido and Chishima. B-29's from the enemy's Mariana base and other enemy planes which are waiting for the completion of bases in Yiojima and the Okinawas, as well as the enemy task forces which were in action in the waters off the Japanese mainland, can be regarded as a part of the enemy's offensive in the north.

In the light of the following points, the northern front has increased in importance:

(1) With the arrival of the summer season, military operations in the north have become easier.

(2) The strategical importance of North Japan from the angle of munitions production, food production and transportation.

The Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the north are fully prepapared for any eventuality. They are waiting for the arrival of the time when the enemy can be crushed at one stroke.

NEW U.S. ACADEMIES SET

Senate Appointing Special Committee to Study Plans

The U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee made the following statement on August 4 in regard to the opening of military and naval academies in districts other than the eastern part of the United States a Washington dispatch, as relayed by Domei from Lisbon, reported on August 5:

"The Senate is planning to have a special committee study a plan for the establishment of military and naval academies in districts outside of the eastern part of the United States. The Senate Military Affairs Committee will nominate the special committee while Congress is not in session."

A plan to establish newly a naval academy on the Pacific coast is a question that has long been under consideration. The naval academy at Annapolis accommodated some 2,400 students in an ordinary year, but the number of students has increased to 3,440 during the war. According to an estimate made by the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, if a new naval academy is opened the number of students accommodated by naval academies will multiply to from 6,000 to 7,000.

SEVERE BATTLES RAGING IN BALIK PAPAN SECTOR

Japanese in Tempaton Area Seize Several Enemy Positions In Night Attacks

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, August 6.—On August 2 and 3 fighting continued near Balik Papan and the Samarinda Road, with the Japanese repulsing each enemy offensive and carrying out effective shock attacks.

In the Tempaton area, Japanese Units carried out resolute night attacks from August 1, seizing several enemy positions. At various places, hand-to-hand fights also took place, but on August 3 the enemy forces massed their artillery attacks in this sector so that the fighting has been seesawing back and forth.

But the Japanese, in spite of the stiff fighting, have been adding to their war results by killing or wounding over 70 enemy troops and blasting guns, small tanks and several enemy positions.

Stalemate Still Prevails

Domei

SOUTH FRONT BASE, August 5.—The enemy's fighting spirit in the Balik Papan area is at a very low ebb, with the stalemate in the Samarinda Road sector still unbroken.

Since July 31 there have been attacks under cover of bombs and fleet bombardments only in the vicinity of Tempaton and Kompamaroe, but in counterattacks, Japanese Units have been repulsing the enemy in night shock attacks.

In the two days of July 31 and August 1, they blew up five enemy bivouacs, blasted one supply dump and one truck while at the same time they killed or wounded over 100 enemy soldiers.

PREPARATIONS FINISHED FOR KUOMINTANG MEETING

Special Congress to Be Held in Nanking on Oct. 10 on Double Ten Festival

The Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang is making concrete preparations for opening the Special Congress of National Representatives on October 10, the Double Tenth festival, and the election of representatives to attend it is almost ended with elections already held in all provinces, cities and special party headquarters, according to a Domei report from Nanking.

The representatives from the Army are to be decided by the voting of the entire party members in the Army.

The method of election of the representatives to attend the Congress is as follows:

1. Representatives to be elected by provinces, cities and special party sections.
2. Representatives of provincial or city party sections.
3. Representatives to be designated by the Central Headquarters of the Party.

The number of the representatives to be appointed according to the third method will total more than 500.

EXPEDITING PETAIN'S TRIAL

Pinelli, Prince Xavier Testify; Laval Sent Back to Prison

Efforts to speed up the trial of Marshal Philippe Petain which is costing France the daily sum of more than £1,000 were expected on Monday as the case against the 89-year-old former Vichy Chief of State entered its 13th session. The end of the trial, however, was not yet expected.

According to a Zurich dispatch of August 6 received by Domei the defense hoped to dispose of four or five of their witnesses during the day. These included Pinelli, Under Secretary of State in Paul Reynaud's Government and Prince Xavier of Bourbon Parma, uncle of Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne.

Marshal Petain was said to have looked tired and disinterested during the session.

Notable in the proceedings was a telegram by Pierre Mellion, French delegate to the San Francisco Conference who was an attache at the French Embassy in Madrid when the Marshal was Ambassador to Spain. In the telegram to the defense, Mellion said that he was absolutely convinced of the Marshal's loyalty to France.

Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, with his testimony concluded, was sent back to prison.

Special Attack Unit Led by Vice-Adm. Ito Honored for Action in Okinawa Sea Battle

The Navy Ministry on Monday made public the brilliant exploits of a certain Surface Special Attack Unit, commanded by Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, which boldly dashed into a group of enemy warships at the commencement of the American landing operations on the main Okinawa Island early in April. Fulfilling their mission the Commander and his men died for the defense of their country, thereby causing Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Jisaburo Ozawa, to make this deed, which will shine through ages, known to the entire Navy. It was also announced at the same time that Vice-Admiral Ito was posthumously awarded the special honor of being promoted to the rank of full admiral.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"In recognition of the distinguished achievements of many officers and men of a Surface Special Attack Unit, commanded by Vice-Admiral Ito, who dashed amid the enemy warships operating in the waters around the Okinawa Islands in April this year, thus manifesting the sterling quality of Japanese Surface Units, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet made the following known to the rank and file of the entire Navy:

PROCLAMATION

"The XX Surface Special Attack Unit.

"The above demonstrated the tradition of the Imperial Navy and the quintessence of Japanese Special Surface Units by fearlessly dashing into the enemy fleet around the Okinawa Islands early in April of this year. The Commander-in-Chief of the Unit with his loyal and brave officers and men thus sacrificed themselves for the defense of the Empire. Their sincerity of purpose in serving their country and their loyalty and patriotism will shine through the ages.

I hereby recognize their distinguished exploits and make them known to the entire Navy.

July 30, 1945,

Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Held Important Posts

The late Admiral Seiichi Ito hailed from Fukuoka Prefecture. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911. He was captain of the warships, Mugami, Atago and Haruna. After having served as the Chief of Staff of a Fleet he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1937. Admiral Ito was then appointed Director of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry and was transferred afterward to an important post at sea.

When Admiral Ito was singled out as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff in September, 1941, immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, his appointment arrested considerable attention both at home and abroad.

For more than three years following the outbreak of the war, Admiral Ito took part in important deliberations for the execution of naval operations. In November last year Admiral Ito was replaced by Vice-Admiral Ozawa and was transferred to a post of command at sea.

Ito's Loyalty Eulogized

Eulogizing the loyalty of Admiral Seiichi Ito, Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, former Chief of the Naval General Staff, made the following statement to the press:

"I worked with Admiral Ito at various places. When I was the principal of the Naval Academy, Admiral Ito was commander of the cadets. He was captain of a light cruiser when I was Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, captain of a battleship in the days when I was Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Lastly, when I was Chief of the Naval General Staff he worked under me as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff. Thus, he shared his joys and sorrows with me.

"Admiral Ito had a clear head and carried out his duties faithfully. He had a bright and cheerful temperament. He was greatly respected by his subordinates. I remember that when he was commander of the cadets of the naval academy his leadership was all that could be desired.

"Because Admiral Ito associated with the right people in the days when he held the post of Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, his work progressed very smoothly. He was deliberate in council and prompt in action. He always endeavored to improve his mind and was a person of strict morals.

"The special attack spirit dominates the Imperial Navy and that spirit was not manifested by Admiral Ito alone. However, the special attack spirit was high in the bosom of Admiral Ito. It is hardly possible to pay full tribute to Admiral Ito with words alone."

FORESEES CLOSER TIES

Spokesman Says Recent Soong-Stalin Talks Seen Successful

Negotiations started last month between Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, and Premier Josef Stalin in Moscow prepared a road for far-reaching understanding between the two countries, a well informed spokesman declared to Associated Press, it was disclosed on July 23 by the Svenska Dagbladet quoting the AP dispatch from the Soviet capital, according to a report relayed from Stockholm.

The report said that if everything develops in the right way the two countries will probably agree about the far-reaching cooperation program. The spokesman predicted that agreement will be of realistic kind and that Chungking will have more intimate relations with Russia than ever before.

Boosting Hell Diver Output

Receipt of orders to increase the output of dive bombers by his factory was announced on August 5 by the general manager of the Columbus factory of the Curtis-Wright Aircraft Company, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a report from Columbus, Ohio. His announcement follows: "The naval authorities have approached us with a request to bring about a 30 per cent increase in the number of SB2C's, (Hell Diver) dive bombers. The dive bombers, which operate from the decks of aircraft carriers in the Third and Fifth Fleets, are rendering a good account of themselves in the Pacific war."

Fabric from Bamboo

A certain factory in Nagano Prefecture has succeeded in producing fabrics out of creeping bamboo which grows abundantly everywhere in the hilly and mountainous regions. The fabric produced from the dwarf bamboo is equal to Manila hemp in quality. The factory has started production of the new fabric in large quantities. The production cost of the new fabric is cheaper than Manila hemp by about ¥20 per pound.

TOBACCO RATION IS CUT

Three Cigarettes a Day Per Person Is New Standard

On August 1, the cigarette ration was reduced from five to three cigarettes per person a day throughout the country.

The Tobacco Bureau of the Finance Ministry assures that the present standard of three cigarettes per person a day will be maintained however intense the enemy's air raids may become.

Officials of the Tobacco Bureau say that it may happen sometime that the production of cigarettes such as "Kinshi," "Hikari" and "Hoyoku" may become impossible, but in such a case cut tobacco will be supplied, the amount of which will equal three cigarettes.

YENAN TROOPS RETREAT

Chiang Army Occupies Chunhwa-Hsien, Yehtaishan Areas

The Yenan forces that have been continuing strong resistance for one week in the Chunhwa-hsien and Yehtaishan regions retreated to a rear position on July 28, leaving behind more than 200 bodies, due to the severe artillery fire of the Chungking Army, says a Shanghai Domei report, quoting a Chungking broadcast.

With the retreat of the Yenan troops, the Chungking forces occupied the abovementioned position, and then their advance stopped. At present both sides have about three divisions each on the battlefield. It is believed that political negotiations will be opened in the future.

2 Enemy Craft Sunk

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, August 6.—Japanese Submarine Units at dawn of August 4 spotted enemy warcraft in the Central Pacific Ocean area and sank two of them.

Monthly Bulletin Decided

The Bank of Japan has decided to issue a monthly business bulletin instead of the weekly bulletin which was discontinued at the end of June.

E. INDIES INDEPENDENCE PUSHED BY JAPANESE

Army in Southern Region Permits Organization of Preparatory Organ

In pursuance of the pledge made by the Japanese Government on September 7 last year and in response to the speedy advancement of the people's political training, the Japanese Army of the Southern Region has given assent to the establishment in the middle of August of a preparatory commission for East Indian independence, it was announced by the Japanese Army of the Southern Region on Tuesday.

The announcement read:

"In pursuance of the pledge made by the Japanese Government on September 7 last year regarding the independence of the East Indies, the Japanese Army in the Southern Region has been giving guidance to the people of the area concerned. In response to the speedy advancement of the people's political training as a result of their conscious efforts as well as to their zeal and ardor in joint defense, it has given assent to the establishment in the middle of August of a preparatory commission for East Indian independence. This commission is to hasten the final preparations for the establishment of an independent government.

SOEKARNO GIVEN NEW POST

This month will witness the launching of a movement for an improvement of the conditions among the Indonesians who are working for an independent Government while fighting at the side of the Japanese in the war against America and Britain, a movement which should be regarded as the last movement of the Indonesian race before independence, according to a Domei dispatch dated August 4 from Djakarta.

The arrangements for the movement were made by members of the Java Central Council and representatives of other organizations in Java on August 3 at a meeting held at the residence of I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council.

Mr. Soekarno was elected the leader of the New People's Movement. He will be assisted by Mr. Spardo, who was elected director.

The new movement would realize four objects, namely, increase in the national consciousness of the Indonesians, strengthening of national defense in the wide sense, popularization of the idea of respect for workers, and contributions to the Fund for the Fight for Independence, the Association for Relief of Workers, the Association for Guarding and Protection and the Poor Relief Fund.

40 P-51'S RAID KEIHIN AREA

British Planes Participate in Attack; B-29's Hit Hiroshima

Led by one B-29, about 40 P-51 fighters from Yiojima Island raided the southwestern area of the Keihin district at 10:20 a.m. on Wednesday. The enemy planes machined-gunned and bombed military installations and then fled by way of Sagami Bay at 11:30 a.m. In this raid, some British planes of unidentified type took part for the first time.

Hiroshima was attacked by a small number of superforts at 8:20 a.m. Monday. The enemy dropped explosives and incendiaries. Damage is now being investigated.

Imabaru City was subjected to a one-hour incendiary attack shortly after midnight Sunday by about 70 B-29's, the Shikoku Army District Headquarters announced at 9 a.m. the following day.

Kyushu was raided on Sunday afternoon by about 380 Okinawa-based bombers and fighters which attacked air bases and military facilities.

Raishin, Chosen, was attacked by 12 superforts late on Sunday night. At about the same time, 18 other B-29's dropped mines in Wakasa Bay.

Increasing War Power

Headquarters for Converting War Losses into War Power have decided upon the formation of branches in various prefectures for the speedy and smooth workout of their activities. The Tokyo Branch was organized on Monday with Director of Business Affairs Mihashi appointed president and the 35 ward heads made trustees. At the first board meeting they discussed plans for planting potatoes in 5 chobu (one chobu is equivalent to approximately 2½ acres) in each ward or a total of 105 chobu during the summer. Also they will procure seeds for autumn planting in the devastated areas, so that effective wartime increased production may be realized.

BIG 3 FACING TOUGH JOB IN EUROPEAN QUESTIONS

Time Correspondent Tours Continent Studying Conditions All Over

Writing under the title "Uncouth Pattern", the American magazine Time, in its issue of July 16, carries the following long comment on conditions in Europe, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting a New York report:

Last week, the chief of Time's London Bureau, Walter Graebner, completed a tour of western and southern Europe. On his rapid passage from Britain to France and to Germany and on down to the Mediterranean, he did not attempt to view each country in definitive detail. Instead, he tried to do what, in their different ways, the heads of the big three must do at their Potsdam Conference: to see Europe and its beaten heart, Germany, as one political whole.

In that whole he found his most significant news in the south. Graebner's report is as follows:

"The most important single fact to be reported here is that nearly all top American and British diplomats and political advisers in the Mediterranean areas are strongly against the withdrawal of our troops from Europe.

"Americans are saying so to officials at home. Whether British diplomats are sending similar reports, I do not know. But Field Marshal Alexander has taken up the matter with Churchill.

"The American ambassador in one country feels so strongly on the subject that he has banned the use of word 'redeployment' within his embassy.

"This opposition to redeployment is based on partly for fear of Russia. But very few of the topmost sources think that war with Russia is a likely possibility.

"Trouble spots are everywhere—in Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. Opposition is also based on fear of new aggressions—for example, Yugoslav aggression against Italy and Greece, Bulgaria against Greece, Greece against Yugoslavia, et cetera.

Troops, diplomats believe, must be retained to hold balance, to check excesses on all sides and to keep western Europe and a part of the Mediterranean in the Anglo-American sphere. American troops will be soon gone from every place except the German zone. This means that the job of maintaining stability in Western Europe and the Mediterranean will fall primarily on the British. But the British—considering their dreadful economic position probably cannot spare manpower.

"Eight weeks ago Churchill was already worrying over this question. The form and operations of Tito's Government in Yugoslavia have had profound influence on those who oppose redeployment. I was not in Yugoslavia long enough to give the final opinion, but the general opinion of Britons and Americans in the Mediterranean area is that Tito did not enjoy support of the minority in Yugoslavia and that his government is engaged in excesses which cannot be condemned on the ground that such things are to be expected in the period of transition.

"In Belgrade there is much that remind one of Moscow and Moscow manner of doing things. The outstanding difference is that in Belgrade you meet people on the streets who harshly attack Tito (one told me he was another Hitler) while in Moscow you never encounter anyone who criticizes Stalin.

"OZNA (Yugoslav equivalent of Russian NKVD) is busy rounding up collaborators and interrogating suspects. The press is tightly controlled and courts—on the admission of Yugoslavs themselves—are sadly in need of reform and reorganization.

"Affairs of State are rigidly administered by Tito and a few close cronies. Foreign Minister Subasic and others who were added to the Partisan cabinet last March have little of lead power.

"Belgrade abounds with tories of Partisan and Russian excesses and of fear under which the people are living. Many are no doubt true, many are probably false. In any event it should be realized that most people who talk to Britons and Americans in Belgrade are people with grievances (those who are content not to run to foreign representatives) and often they are people who record during the occupation was spotted.

"Yugoslav officials admit mistakes. But they argue that British and United States observers do not take sufficient account of the fact that while Yugoslavia was occupied there were those who fought the Germans and those who collaborated. Until collaborators are dealt with, these officials say, it is impossible to institute democracy as the West knows it.

"British officials in Belgrade are more tolerant of the Tito regime than are the Americans. They think that on paper Titos, under him have neither brains, training nor understanding to carry out plans. The British prefer to reserve the final judgment.

"All foreign observers in Belgrade agree that Russia is not interfering in internal or external policy. On the other hand, this does not mean that Russia does not approve what Tito is doing. Tito knows the ways of Russians and does not need guidance.

"This week, at Yugoslavia's request, the United States military mission packed up and left. Next to leave is the Typhus mission because Yugoslavs feel that the danger of epidemic is now over. Moving into high gear is UNRRA with a staff of 150, headed by a Russian. Most of the other members of the commission are Americans.

"Yugoslavs would like 300,000 tons of materials monthly. What they are getting now will be shortly increased to 175,000 tons a month.

"In Greece, the British refer to the EAM-ELAS revolt as 'trouble.' Americans call it 'revolution' while Greeks describe it as 'mutiny.'

"One definite impression received from Britons and Americans in Greece as well as in Italy was that correspondents did a pretty bad job of reporting the revolt. Cooped up in Grande Bretagne Hotel and pressed of immediate copy, they formed themselves into an almost solid bloc which was pro-EAM and anti-British. All now appears quiet in Athens and Salonika. But all agree that the danger lies ahead unless excesses of the right are checked and checked quickly.

"In effect, these excesses differ little from those reported in Yugoslavia. Arrest, imprisonments and murders have been carried out on a large scale. The British are just agitated by this swing to the right as they were by the left swing.

"The strong man in Greece today is Kyriskos Varvaressos. Tall, well built and well dressed, he is a banker (Governor of the National Bank of Greece) and looks like one. Eden and Harold MacMillan recommended him to the Greek Government as a man who could like the rest stabilize the country's economy. Already he has made several notable achievements. The cost of living has declined 30 per cent despite the fact that Varvaressos devaluated the drachma and raised wages.

"One factory working against inflation has 270 men and women in Greece working under Ruel Mahan, aged 40, raw boned Minnesotan who was regional Food Administrator in the United States. The Premier is sort shifty-eyed Admiral Petros Voulgaris.'

"When I asked the Premier what he thought of Americans and Britons in Greece, he said: 'I wish they would stay here forever.'

"There is only a handful of United States soldiers, and the British have several divisions. The British are definitely predominant in downtown Athens. They look well and behave even better. Athens is clean, bright and almost gay compared with Italian cities and Belgrade. Sidewalks and cafes are crowded with Englishmen and Greeks willing and able to pay 35 cents for a tiny blob of ice cream and 20 cents for a thimbleful of coffee.

"Italy is in dire need of coal, raw materials and food. The Allies are doing all they can to help Italy but that may not be enough. Top cabinet member said that the situation may be serious in a few months; that Communists might decide the time was ripe for revolt. The Communist party is growing and many of the new members are ex-Fascists. I could find no evidence supporting reports that the British are busy trying to bolster the House of Savoy. My conclusion, after long discussions with best sources, is that the British policy is to let the people decide. One check for this is the view of Foreign Minister, Dr. Gazebea who pointed out that if Britain were set on monarchy, an attempt would have been made by the British to rebuild the Italian army.

"In large parts perhaps all of the continent of Europe, the United States and Britain hold out only hope of democracy for good many years. Hitler's and Mussolini's Fascism is destroyed but in its areas there is repidly rising dictatorship of the left. This is to be advertized in advance as democratic solution by the people and popular forces with prospect of freedom and better life.

"It is not that, but factual descriptions of current repressions and restrictions in such places as Yugoslavia may be literally accurate.

"All revolutionaries I know of in history in Europe today fit this uncouth pattern-craft Fascists. And certainly Europe is having revolution. Will America take a chance? or shall the two countries hold the line on the Elbe and Danube—and do their best to keep what is left of Europe?

"We do not have to fight the Russians to save something of Europe. But if we are interested in keeping some of Europe democratic we ought to declare that to be our policy and make it plain to European themselves and to the Russians.

"Democracy must be encouraged and preserved. Or are we ready to give Europe over to Titos?"

POTSDAM DECISION DUE TO HARASS 'BIG THREE'

Each of Three Nations Likely To Intensify Diplomatic Intrigues in Future

Although the 6,000 word Potsdam Declaration states at its very beginning that the so-called Potsdam Conference had strengthened the ties between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and ensured "a just and enduring peace", the declaration is after all nothing but a milestone marking the intriguing diplomacy that will develop among the three nations hereafter, while bearing numerous pending questions still unsolved, it is generally observed in political circles.

Concerning the plan for disposing of Germany, the Times, London, expressed its support and said it was "severe but just", but the paper went on to say as follows, according to a London report to Domei on August 6.

"The withdrawal of the Allied troops from Iran, the food policy for Europe, the demand of the French Government respecting the Ruhr and Rhineland districts, and other problems have not been touched yet."

A diplomatic writer of the Reuters agency gave the following report on August 4.

"It is certain that the Potsdam Declaration has shed no light on the solution of various pending problems which are attracting world attention, and in connection with the Potsdam Declaration, British political circles classified the pending international problems as follows:

Many Issues Unsolved

1. Pending problems on which the Potsdam Declaration said general agreement was reached and consequently the future development which can be foretold with a certain degree of exactness.

2. Pending questions on which the Potsdam Declaration was silent and that fact is considered quite significant.

The problem belonging to the first category is, of course, that of the disposal of Germany. Those that come under the second category are, the Soviet-Turkey negotiations, the position of the Dardanelles, the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Iran, the Greek regime and the Greek frontier question, Marshal Tito's demand respecting Carinthia and Istria, and other issues.

"It is not conceivable that these delicate pending problems were discussed at the Potsdam Conference, but as the negotiations on these subjects ended in a deadlock, they were not mentioned in the declaration. Thus, a pessimistic view developed that even at the Council of Foreign Ministers they could not be easily settled."

If it is likened to a game of chess played against Marshal Stalin by the second-rate players of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, who would have won? Reuters diplomatic writer further comments;

"But on reconsideration, it is difficult to judge which of the two countries is the victor."

However, a report from Washington frankly makes the following observation:

Opposed by G.O.P.

"A strong opposition is seen in a certain portion of the Republican Party regarding the recent agreements, and it is possible strong opposition will flare up when peace treaties are submitted to the United States Senate for ratification."

Of course, the Soviet Union is fully satisfied with the Potsdam Declaration, and all Moscow newspapers are reported to have published the declaration in full. They are particularly said to be happy over the acquisition of a vast territory of 86,400,000 square kilometers in Koeningsburg city and in the adjacent area. Judging at least from what was revealed by the text of the Potsdam Declaration, Marshal Stalin realized almost 100 per cent of his demands regarding the disposal of Germany, the administration of the occupied territory, the reparation payment, Poland and Austria, and the western boundary of the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, what Truman and Attlee had brought home as the results of the Potsdam Conference were merely the freedom of reports in Poland, and the reorganization of the Three-Power Control Council for Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. Therefore, immediately upon the announcement of the declaration, it was quite natural that both in the United States and Britain, criticism arose that the declaration was another concession to the Soviet Union.

It may be probably in fear of such criticism that Truman and Attlee issued a joint statement at 10:30 p.m. on August 3, or just 24 hours after the announcement of the Potsdam Declaration that British and American military representatives discussed the Pacific strategy at the Potsdam Conference. It might have been their attempt to weaken the opposition by presenting the above statement along with the "fourteenth military conference" mentioned toward the end of the declaration.

However, the Reuters diplomatic writer touching on this point said: "There is no room for doubt that the 'War of Greater East Asia was seriously discussed at the Potsdam Conference."

Cites Issues Pending

In analyzing the declaration, the background of the confrontation of the Right and Left Wings, or between Socialism and Communism that extends over both Europe and Asia must be considered. Consequently, the diplomatic policy of the British Labor Party Cabinet appears on the surface of the international situation. The undercurrent of such a confrontation is now seen in the European political situation in various forms, such as the confrontation between the Right and Left Wings in the French and Italian political circles, the public trial of Marshal Phillippe Petain, the trial held in Belgrade, the disturbed political situation in Athens, the constant conflict between Greece and the three countries of Albania Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the announcement of the 18-month imprisonment by the Allied military government against the editor of Il Laboratore, organ of the Communist Party at Trieste, and others.

"The report that a new fighting has arisen between the Chungking army and the Yenan forces seems to have some foundation, while in Argentina, martial law is enforced," the Reuter diplomatic writer added, "But such are of no account or have no deep rooted causes. Yet such disturbances are in short the aftermath of the European war, and are not a sign of the next war."

The personnel of the British Labor Party Cabinet has just been completed, but no concrete policy has yet been announced. The new British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin must shortly explain the stand of the British Government regarding various pending problems in Europe, as the conflict between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine which is further being intensified. Thus, the future relation between Britain and the Soviet Union will be decided by these concrete pending problems.

Finally as regards the question of reparation and the disposal of war criminals which are briefly treated in the declaration, the following report is given by Reuters on August 4.

"The declaration has not touched on the total reparation amount, nor on the shares of the Allied nations, contrary to the expectation that at the Potsdam Conference agreement was reached."

N.Y. Times Comments

The New York Times, commenting on the conference, said on August 4:

"The representatives of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France have conferred in London for five weeks already, but because of the opposition of the Soviet representative, no agreement was reached on the structure, locality and venue of the court to try the war criminals. Therefore, U.S. Justice Robert Jackson went to Potsdam to appeal to the leaders of the three nations. As the result of his activity, Marshal Stalin conceded, and it was decided that the court will be formed of the representatives of the four Powers and held at Nuremberg. The agreements on the court will be made public within [illegible] of five days.

Yankees Find Homesickness Unbearable In Far-flung Bases In Pacific War Front

The July number of the British journal Vogue reveals the intense nostalgia which the American soldiers are suffering from in the Pacific islands, the "name of which they cannot pronounce" and for which they had risked their existence so foolishly, says a Stockholm dispatch of August 6 to the Mainichi.

The article which describes their lonely life on the occupied islands is entitled: "The American Soldiers on the Pacific Front and Nostalgia."

The article is to the following effect:

"Their illness: namely, nostalgia has become the main topic of their daily conversations. They wish to have their people at home know the realities of their difficult fighting in the far-flung islands of the Pacific Ocean. Their private letters indicate that they have absolutely no interest in their lives on the islands,—the name of which they cannot pronounce and in the life of which they find no source of humor or jokes. Some of their comrades fought and died in order to capture these islands.

"The newspapers in their home country are reporting with much care the celebration in Europe over the termination of the European battle. The papers also report of the reconversion of American industries from the war to peace basis. These reports and private letters which the American soldiers on the Pacific front receive from their folks at home give them the conviction that the victory of the Allies in Europe will directly influence the Pacific War situation. However, the American soldiers know better. It is not difficult for them to calculate that it will be a matter of stupendous difficulty to transpose the armed forces and munitions from the European to Pacific fronts and that it will take a considerable time to do so. The American soldiers are praying that their folks at home will understand the realities in the Pacific fighting.

"Their nostalgia is like a jungle fever. Their loneliness grows limitlessly. When they receive letters from home complaining about the bad ration of food and other provisions, they doubt as if they are still living in this world; and such letters further increase their unbearable loneliness. Some of the soldiers fear their return to that separate world—their home land. Others become despaired of life itself saying that they would not care for anything.

"At first, the soldiers tried to describe their life on the islands in their letters to the folks at home but found it impossible to give even a semblance of its realities and gave up their attempt. This is only too natural because it is impossible to describe their lifes adequately even by war correspondents on the front. The newspaper men know the facts and figures of the war situation and can write about them, but they themselves become a prey of nostalgia which is beyond their control and are unable to describe their moods, sentiments and souls. They cannot control the movement of their minds, and their loneliness increases steadily.

"The movie stars come to the fronts in order to console the soldiers but the latter find no consolation from their visit. On the contrary, their talks only annoy the soldiers. The soldiers find the heavy wall which separate their present life from the home front and realize that this wall can be penetrated only by means of death and bloodshed. Thus, their loneliness and nostalgia further increase."

RICE PLANTS GROWING

Good Prospects Seen in Tohoku Area Despite Delayed Planting

The farm folks who are thoroughly cognizant of the nation's great plans for increased production have been battling with adverse weather conditions this year. Farm products, especially rice, depend on the right weather conditions for normal growth and fears were entertained as to the crop. But with summer making a belated and much-awaited entrance, every one has heaved a sigh of relief.

In the Tohoku and particularly in the south Niigata area where early planting takes place, the rice usually ripens on or about August 10. But this year the rice is about 20 days behind. From about July 20 the male and female flowers bloom in profusion. This is an important time in the growth of the rice plant when the number of ears that will ripen is fixed. At least a minimum temperature of 18 degrees Centigrade is absolutely necessary for proper flowering but this year the temperature has so far never risen above 15 degrees Centigrade.

But from the past week or so, real summer weather has come. Planting was more or less delayed all over Japan this year so that if we think that the harvest has been a bit delayed, there need be no cause for concern as was entertained at the beginning of the season.

NEW COMMAND IN PACIFIC SEEN TO HASTEN WAR END

Is First Step in Carrying Out Anglo-American Decisions Reached At Potsdam

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Manila announced on Saturday that the entire Ryukyu chain of islands south of Japan including Okinawa has been placed under his command, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

The extension of MacArthur's command was seen in Washington as the first step in carrying out the Anglo-American decisions reached at Potsdam for pushing the Pacific war to a conclusion, the report said.

It came less than 24 hours after the disclosure of Lieutenant General James Doolittle's plea for a unified control of all Pacific war operations. MacArthur's new command covers all army forces in the Ryukyu chain, including Okinawa, but specifically excluding Doolittle's Okinawa-based 8th Air Force.

General Joseph Stilwell's 10th Army and General C. Kenney's 5th and 7th Air Forces are reportedly already deployed and MacArthur's 13th Air Force is now moving into the extended command area.

MacArthur now is in direct command of the American-held Pacific bases closest to both Japan and China. The report believed that the move was presumably a part of the Anglo-American plan for reshuffling "areas and commands." It was also believed that the next move would be the extension of Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command to include the East Indies not under MacArthur's jurisdiction. Such a move was thought to be a preliminary to British action to recover Shonan and the important Malacca Strait which provide a 5,000 mile shorter route to the Pacific theater.

MacArthur's new command, effective on August 1, however, still lacks what Doolittle called for—a single supreme commander of ground, sea and air forces. Doolittle, first Pacific General to criticize publicly the theater's lack of command unity, told the soldiers of "vinegar Joe's" army that a supreme command "proved itself in North Africa, Sicily and on the continent of Europe."

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Washington said that the War Department officials refused Doolittle's recommendation for a single supreme commander in the Pacific. Though the news was received for the most part in surprised silence, some military observers said unofficially that Doolittle obviously believes there is a lack of high command and coordination.

A WORD TO AMERICA

Go Back to the Spirit of Abraham Lincoln

By TOYOHIKO KAGAWA

Mr. Essen of Sweden, a News paper critic says that if America is going to practise real idealistic international policy she must pursue a policy similar to Japan's international purpose as expressed in the Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations. So if America is coveting the oil of Borneo the tungsten of China and so forth, this war is utter folly.

George Washington fought for the liberation of America, and if America believes in the freedom of a nation, she is the very one who can best understand how Japan is fighting for the independence and freedom of its race and state.

Abraham Lincoln fought for the liberation of Negro slaves. Should there still be in the conscience of the people of America the least particle of the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, they are the very ones who can really understand and sympathize with Japan's struggle for the liberation of the Asiatic races.

I do not say that ever since the time of the First Great European War Japan's policies toward China had no shadows. But after this war started Japan made a clear promise to China that she would wipe away the past. Whether Japan will carry out that promise or not constitutes the fundamental problem that decides the real destiny of Asia. I repeat that if America has not lost the spirit of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, her leaders will see the cruel futility of this war against Japan.

When this war ends and when the time comes for a world historian to pass a fair and cool judgment upon the methods America used against Japan, America and the world will realize that there was no more horrible cruelty than is recorded even by Ghengis Khan in India and Afghanistan. The present form of indiscriminate bombing by the America air forces upon the cities of Japan are unlike Japan's careful and thoughtful methods of air raids on Shanghai and Nanking. Take the case of the air raids of Honjo and Fukagawa-ku of Tokyo on March 10th, 1945. The bombs came down suddenly from the clouds in a rainy day, and massacred innocent women and children, and the old and the sick, and even in that one day alone about one hundred thousand non-military civilians were burned to death. Against such American methods of cruelty world history can never be silent.

Morally America is already defeated. This war began and was born in racial prejudice. It was aggravated by the ambition for the expansion of American financial interests in the Orient, and by American capitalistic ambition for the domination and control of Oriental markets. Its methods go beyond that of Emperor Nero. America might be excused for this if she were a country which had no New Testament. But for a country which produced George Washington and Abraham Lincoln such a moral degeneration as this is beyond imagination.

And further, this moral defeat of America in itself is the very beginning of the tragedy of American decay. America may temporarily suppress the Orient by her international policies, but no country or race that is morally defeated will survive however mighty and powerful it has been, just as the victorious Roman Empire decayed and at last fell after the Punic wars. If America's policy as well as that of Japan goes back to the spirit of Washington and Lincoln there is sufficient ground for America and Japan to be reconciled, —to give freedom to China, to liberate the Philippines, to cut the iron chain of India and to give independence to Indonesia. Oh America! "Stop, and Think, Stop and Think!"

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SCHOLARS TO PRESERVE CULTURE OF OKINAWAS

Group Led by Kunio Yanagida Starts Collection of Books, Documents for Museum

The solution of the problem of saving the spiritual civilization of the main Okinawa island which has fallen into the hands of the enemy, has been taken in hand by a group of influential scholars. This group is led by Kunio Yanagida, who is a distinguished authority on folklore, having for the past 20 years been making a study of things peculiar to the Okinawas, Dr. Nobuo Origuchi, noted Japanese classical scholar and a professor at Keio University, Kunizo Nakada, head of the Metropolitan Library in Hibiya Park, and Shinken Iba, a philologist who hails from the Okinawas.

The idea of this movement is to found a library on the Okinawas, which would be placed in the Metropolitan Library until its development into a museum. The nucleus of this library will be formed by books and documents which have been given by Mr. Yanagida and others who are interested in the preservation of the spiritual heritages of the inhabitants of the Okinawas.

Collection of the library's contents is proceeding under the direction of Mr. Nakada. He will arrange for the library, when it is completed, to be taken to some place where, safe from enemy attacks, it will be open to persons wishing to make the acquaintance of the culture of the Okinawas.

The sponsors of the library on the Okinawas desire to have people who have material for the study of the islands donate it for inclusion in the library, for the sake not only of the islands, but likewise of the Yamato nation which owes much of its glorious culture to the islands.

Culture Must Be Saved

There is all the more reason for the group's desire that the Japanese people as a whole helps solve the problem of saving the culture of the main Okinawa island which is in danger of becoming extinct as the enemy, who has no appreciation of the value of spiritual civilization, tightens his hold on the island.

The culture of the main Okinawa island is like no other on earth. Not that it is a culture which preceded the island's full incorporation into the Japanese Empire. It is the culture of an ancient people which has ties of blood with the Yamato race. The island has been represented as a treasure house of knowledge. There are many things in Japan which are not explainable otherwise than by reference to the old dialect of the Okinawa people and to their peculiar beliefs and customs.

An example of the part played by the island in the cultural development of the Japanese race is found in the fact that there is a religious belief in the island which is an embodiment of primitive Shintoism traces of which are no longer to be found on the Japanese mainland.

It is a matter of general agreement among philologists that the dialect of the original inhabitants of the Okinawas contains many words which were in popular use among the Japanese in ancient times.

Mr. Yanagida told the Asahi of the object he and his associates have in the movement to get the people to take an active interest in the preservation of the culture of the Okinawas. "It is the duty of us, as students of the Okinawas," he said, "to preserve something which will be of help to persons coming after us in the study of the culture of the islands. He continued:

Traditions Illuminating

"Old books and documents are not to be found in the Okinawas because the weather there is not favorable for their preservation. But there exist traditions in the islands that show the progress of the Okinawa race. The older people of the islands have certain features which have distinguished the people of the Okinawas from olden times.

"I am afraid of the destructive effect of the American invasion on the spiritual values of the Okinawa people, as the Americans care nothing about the spiritual welfare of others.

"We feel we are bound to collect all things connected with the Okinawas before they go out of existence so that they may be preserved for posterity. By doing so, I hope we shall be bringing comfort to the people of the Okinawas who are with us on the Japanese mainland. They must be much grieved at the prospect of the loss of the cultural treasures of their race at the hands of the invading Americans."

Mr. Nakada also told the journal that the Japanese have a duty to save the spiritual heritages of the Okinawa people for several reasons, including among others the fact that the islands played a large part in the development of the Japanese race, and the fact that they fought to the last against the enemy in defense of their land. He added:

"It is natural for a metropolitan library to desire to ensure that there shall be much material available on the Japanese mainland for the study of the Okinawas after the war is over.

"I take the opportunity of asking people who have anything—books, pictures, documents, or phonograph records, which will help the student of the Okinawas—to donate them to the library which we are planning to establish. The nature of such a library precludes its maintenance being the sole concern a public office. It will be a good thing if there is brought into existence an organization of people which will support the projected library in a way calculated to make its maintenance the concern of the public."

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, August 7

WILL BRITAIN CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES?

ASAHI—Theodore Roosevelt's proud declaration that the 20th Century would be a world of the Yankees and the Slavs has something which deserves analysis at this time.

Primarily, the United States, a country of huge territory and abundant materials, lacked capital and labor for their development. As regards the importation of labor, the country invited immigrants not only from the European Continent and East Asia but also even negroes from Africa. It is common knowledge that once the objective had been attained, the door was shut against entrance with strict immigration restrictions. Even in dealing with the Philippines, its dependency, the United States intended to prohibit the immigration of men and the import of materials and for this purpose drafted the so-called 1946 nominal independence plan.

As for capital, up to the time of the first World War, the United States had relied on the advanced nations of Europe for capital. But in the chaos which accompanied the war, the United States became a capital exporting country. The dollar diplomacy of the United States, with its influence implanted in various areas of the world, has come to have the most powerful voice in international affairs. To this dollar diplomacy may be ascribable the Washington Conference which halted the Anglo-Japanese friendship of 20 years' standing and forced upon China resistance against Japan and friendship with the United States and the subsequent Manchurian Incident and China Affair, the aftermaths of the Washington Parley, and the War of Greater East Asia. Even Britain which, as the fatherland of capitalism, directed world economy since the Industrial Revolution, has had to kowtow to the American capitalists after the first World War.

Throughout the second World War Britain still continued to be at the mercy of the American dollar diplomacy. As a result, Britain enjoyed abundant favors in matters pertaining to funds, munitions, foodstuffs and so forth, it is true, but at the same time the country on the other hand lost much. Not only in Africa, the Mediterranean, Southern Europe and West Asia but also in India and in the Pacific and Australia, American influence has been penetrating with an increasing force with the result that the traditional position of Britain is just a flickering flame before the wind. Does Britain still intend to continue her subserviency to the United States? The Attlee Cabinet should recall the miserable collapse of the second Labor Cabinet headed by MacDonald due to American capitalism. Dollar diplomacy and the British Labor Party are a strange combination.

Austrians Form Party

According to a Vienna report of August 5 received in Berne, about 200,000 members of the Austrian resistance movement are now planning to set up a new political party called the United Democrats. Austria also hopes to organize a general election as soon as possible but it is unlikely that they will take place at least for another six months even if the Allies give their consent.

Obituary

The death of Tsuneji Taniguchi, 52, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, in the air raid on May 26, has been confirmed. Funeral service will be held at the main office of the Bank of Japan, from 11 to 11:30 a.m., August 10. Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1918, he entered the service of the Finance Ministry. He has occupied the posts of the Director of the Accounting Section and Finance Vice-Minister. In 1943, he was appointed Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Kugyo Nagaoka, Managing-Director of the Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka, passed away from illness at the Kaisei Hospital Nishinomiya, on August 3. During his journalistic career, he spent most of his time in Manchoukuo and China as the paper's correspondent and was acknowledged as an authority on China. He was 59 years old.

Tokutaro Fujita, professor at Urawa Higher School, Saitama, was found to have been killed at his Shimonoseki home in the course of the air raid on that city on June 29. He was 45 years old. Professor Fujita was graduated from Waseda University and he specialized in Japanese classical literature.

Gisao Uchida, movie critic, was killed in the course of the air raid at Hiratsuka City on July 30 at his home. He was 45 years old. He was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University.

JAPAN'S PEARL CULTURE STARTED BY MIKIMOTO

Its History Is Short Compared To Successful Results Obtained by Originator

(Continued From Yesterday)

Two years later, in January, 1896, a patent was granted to him by the Imperial Government. As a result of skillful practice and careful improvement in method during the next ten or more years, he was able to produce pearls far superior to the first ones, both in luster and in color. These products are known as "culture pearls" and have long been well known in Europe and America, set in brooches, tie-pins, rings etc. Their value, compared with that of real pearls of corresponding size, is, of course, quite small; the merchants in London and Paris deal with them as special merchandise, and there is no competitive difficulty in marketing them.

Mr. Mikimoto had no thought of stopping at the success thus far attained in producing semispherical pearls. His aim and ambition was to attain equal success in the production of perfectly spherical pearls similar to natural ones. He continued his efforts for the next ten years and finally achieved his second success in the fall of 1913. He had since continued his studies until he is now able to produce pearls which for color, luster and shape are equal to the finest natural pearls. When they were introduced to the markets of Europe, they created an unprecedented sensation among the pearl dealers of London and Paris, as they could not be distinguished from the natural pearls.

Thus we claim for Japan the honor of producing by means of modern science the round culture pearl, before any other country even dreamed of such a possibility.

Mr. Mikimoto holds:

1. (1) Nine patents on culture pearls.
2. (2) Four patents on culture cages.
3. (3) Two patents on Attachment of Larvae.
4. (4) Two patents on regulation of luster of pearls.

Difficult Process

The process which consists of removing from a living oyster the mantle parenchyma which is used as a bag to envelope the nucleus of the pearl is one of the most important patents held by Mr. Mikimoto, this is patent No. 33640. When this nucleus, which consists of a tiny fragment of fresh water mussel, has been inserted in the fleshy bag, its mouth is secured with a cord, and the whole is introduced into the subcutaneous issue of the shell-secreting epidermis of another oyster through an opening surgically made for the purpose. In the same operation the cord is withdrawn, the wound made by the lancet is disinfected, and the oyster having been returned to the sea is left to cover the nucleus with the many layers of nacre necessary to produce perfectly spherical pearls. This process is extremely delicate, and unless done by selected technicians the work can not be successfully performed.

When this method was published by the Patent Office, it was believed, at least by some Japanese that the technique of tying the mouth of the bag formed by the mantle-parenchyma would be too delicate and almost impracticable. There were certain European scientists who also held the same opinion. The actual performance of the delicate operation at the hands of expert technicians created great surprise. The pearl oysters after being so treated are left for several years in the nursery. Out of fifty oysters picked out of the bed at random, on an average thirteen contain perfectly round pearls. After careful examination of these pearls, the Committee came to the conclusion that they were in luster, color, shape, and in every other way, equal to natural pearls. The attainment of this remarkable success is solely dependent on the application of science. For this invention, now universally known, Mr. Mikimoto deserves the highest praise.

All natural pearls originate from the pearl sac, whether the casual stimulus for the formation of the pearl be external or internal, the pearl substance being secreted by the layer of epidermal cells of this sac. The function of these cells is precisely that of mantle-parenchyma cells.

Value of Pearl

For this reason it is impossible to judge the quality of a natural pearl on the basis of its nucleus, which is sometimes absent or which may be a grain of sand, a piece of shell or some other matter; and similarly it would be impossible to make any differentiation in the value of pearls according to the nature of their nuclei. In fact no argument can be brought forward to support the contention that there should be a difference in price because of the character or presence or absence of the nucleus. The value of a pearl is determined by its external merits, and when a perfectly spherical pearl losses its external characteristics, it loses its value and is only regarded as a worthless mass of limestone.

Since the perfectly spherical pearls obtained by artificial means mentioned above have all the qualifications and characteristics of genuine natural pearls, they should be recognized commercially, on equal terms with natural pearls.

The theory relating to the production of perfectly spherical pearls by Mr. Mikimoto is endorsed by leading scientists in Europe including such authorities as Dr. Jameson of England and Professor Boman of Bordeaux University. They have published their opinions with the sole purpose of correcting false impressions, mistaken ideas and prejudices held by some.

There are a number of dangerous and troublesome enemies which this industry constantly faces. The Akashiwo (discolored water) and the octopus, however, are the worst of all; and frequently they destroy the entire stock of pearl oysters which have been prepared for pearl production. In order to prevent attack by any organism present in the water Mr. Mikimoto invented the culture cage, in which pearl-oysters are cultivated, and he saved the pearls from destruction by the Akashiwo by the simple expedient of removing the culture cages to places free from the visitation of this unwelcome current.

As a result of the expansion of his industry, Mr. Mikimoto found that the spats of oyster produced in nature are not sufficient to supply his need. His experience was the same year after year. This need, therefore, led him to turn his attention to the cultivation of spats. After careful investigation and experiments he discovered a method of securing the larvae which are found free in the sea. Once this method succeeded, he spared no effort to apply it on a large scale.

Experimentation

There had been made public various kinds of experiments and new devices for the collecting of spats of oysters cultivated by artificial methods, but none had as yet achieved any degree of success. However, Mr. Mikimoto's method has not only enabled him to get any quantity of spats of oysters but to obtain them from nature without difficulty. The silkworm cultivation which has developed to its present state from its origin in the wild silkworm, is an interesting parallel. Indeed, the cultivation of pearl-oysters by human efforts opened a new era in marine industry.

The collectors of the larvae of pearl-oysters are placed in wire baskets, where a number of rows of collectors painted with lime are arranged in a long triangular form. Since a young larva is a negative heliotropism, the walls and the bottom of this screen basket are surrounded with black boards.

This cage, then, is lowered into certain depths of water where the larvae are most abundant. Those lowered into water in July are raised in November. Investigation has revealed the remarkable result that a basket which contained the most spats had 16,000 and the basket with the least had 1,000.

The supply of spats is getting more scarce every year, therefore those who are connected with the pearl industry flock to Ago Bay in Mie Prefecture where th spats are collected, in order that they may be sure of their supply. These young pearl-oysters are sold by auction and as the supply can not satisfy the demand the price is advancing very rapidly. In spite of this existing condition, Mr. Mikimoto with the aforesaid method has almost countless young pearl-oysters in his possession for his own use.

The rate of growth of young pearl-oysters obtained with this method:

	Shell	Shell
	—(cm.)—	
1st year	2.4	2.4
2nd year	5.1	4.8
3rd yera	6.9	6.0
4th year	7.5	6.9

The total area of the farms secured under fishing license and lease by Mr. Mikimoto is 50,000,000 Tsubo (40,830 acres). The industry uses a total of 80 buildings, and employs in offices and in fields one thousand persons. Three million pearl-oysters are planted each year (*Five Million 1931).

To pray for the spirit of one hundred million pearl oysters killed in the past 20 years, a grand memorial service was held at the Mikimoto Pearl Farm by Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto last November. The Chief Priest of the Chion-in temple, Kyoto, who learned of this plan, brought 5 priests to Toba on that day to participate in the service.

At the Shinjuga-shima or the Shinju Island, Toba, there were present more than 10,000 fishermen and others to pay respect to pearl oysters destroyed in the past.

AMERICA DIGS HER OWN GRAVE

High Time for Our Enemies To Repent

By JUN MATSUMIYA
Former Ambassador

(1)

The Anglo-American nations are fanatical believers of force and material power. They think that the world is ruled by the strong and that the weak should bow and be subservient to the strong. For the Anglo-Americans, force decides everything and thus neither justice, humanity nor reason has any voice before force. They believe that might is right. They will overcome and oppress any claim others may make though it contains much justice or truth, as long as it is against their own interests. On the other hand, they will bow before any nation that happens to be stronger than they, regardless of justice. Thus, there is the possibility of hundreds of thousands of troops submitting themselves to their enemy. They do not regard such capitulation before their more powerful enemy as an act of humiliation. When a once powerful nation is overcome by a newcomer who is more formidable and who takes away from her her sway, she bends her knee before her rival as if she were doing a right thing. They never realize that the principle of common prosperity is the immutable common highway of heaven and earth but consider the grim struggle for existence as a law of nature. Thus, they pay their supreme attention to force. They even think that a person without power has no right to exist in this world. This faith is manifested in the field of politics, economy and diplomacy as the phenomenon of a beastly struggle for existence. If their opponent is found to be weak, they are likely to crush him without mercy and threaten him with intimidation or a display of armed power. Thus, the enemy has been announcing as their war aim the destruction of Japan's armaments and industrial power, to turn Japan into an agricultural nation, to limit the territory of Japan to the restricted area that existed before the time of the Meiji Restoration.

The Anglo-American nations attained their present position by overcoming the more advanced nations by force and this experience makes them ever watchful of a similar fate for them; they fear that they may be overcome by some newcomers. Their minds are full of skepticism and uneasiness. They believe that there will always be robbers in this world and desire to guard against burglary instead of contriving to do away with burglary. They believe that such a policy is more practicable. Thus, they are apt to inaugurate a policy of maintaining temporary peace based on sheer force.

Being materialists, the Anglo-Americans believe that a man's happiness depends on whether or not he is blessed by material things. Not knowing what contentment is, they cause sufferings and privations to others; and their ideal consists in having more territory and resources than others and in leading a materially rich existence, even though they have to exploit others for their private purposes. As the result of such ideas and ideals, there arises the unbalanced existence of lands, resources or wealth and social or international discontent and dissatisfaction. Attempts to remedy such discontent or dissatisfaction are manifested in the movements of socalism, communism and in the attempts to break up the status quo by armed force. It is because of this that the capitalistic countries with the Anglo-American nations as their leaders consider communism and militarism as their dreadful enemy, but they ignore the fact that these two are the offsprings of capitalism itself. Although the condition, in which a small financial group or nations monopolize the world's wealth while a large mass of people or nations are very poorly endowed, is intolerable from the standpoint of justice and humanity, these capitalistic nations resort to all conceivable methods in keeping what they once acquired by predatory practices. It is only natural that demands should be made for a revision or that there should arise movements for breaking up such condition.

It is customary for the Anglo-American nations to cry for peace. However, their peace is not one which eliminates discontent but one which is convenient for them to maintain a status quo favorable to them. For this reason, such a peace is constantly threatened by nations who are dissatisfied by the existing condition of the world. But the Anglo-Americans fail to make any effort to eradicate the causes that menace their peace but are attempting instead to oppress and overwhelm this dissatisfaction and discontent with force. According to their ideas, there can never be any condition in which all the nations of the world will be satisfied, and that even if such a condition were created it would have to be revised again so that all peace would be temporary in nature, and for this reason, the Pax Romano, or the peace, in which discontent and dissatisfaction should be overwhelmed by force, would be most convenient.

After the close of the First World War, the League of Nations came into being and attempted to construct lasting international peace but it failed due mainly to the fact that it did not give satisfaction to Japan, Germany and Italy. But the Anglo-American nations do not find the cause of the collapse of the League of Nations in this fact; they consider that the League's failure lay in its incapability to prevent the movement of these three nations to break up the existing world conditions. Thus, the Anglo-American nations are now attempting to impose upon mankind a Pax Romano by means of a vast armed force.

They constantly speak of themselves as being "peace-loving peoples" and brand Japan and Germany as being militaristic nations who disturb the peace of the world. But if the Anglo-American nations truly desire peace, they should first revise the existing world condition which threatens the peace of the world. The revision of this injustice has been demanded not only by the dissatisfied nations but also by distinguished statesmen and scholars in their own countries who view international affairs from a standpoint of justice, but these demands went unheeded. For example, the Anti-War Pact, when formed, failed to do away with the causes of war; and, instead of requiring all nations to pledge themselves to eradicate these very causes, this pact only resolved that there should not be any future war. Because of this initial failure, the Second World War broke out only a few years after the conclusion of this treaty. Again, the Anglo-American nations have frequently attempted to prevent the dangers of war by disarmament, but their armament reduction was intended only as a means to keep Japan down. Instead of assuming an attitude of friendliness the Anglo-American nations closed their doors tightly against Japan and imposed terms convenient to themselves. As the result of this selfish attitude, the disarmament treaties were repudiated and finally resulted in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

All these facts show that the so-called peace of the Anglo-American nations is not justly conceived. Since their community is based on individualism, everything takes the form of opposition or rivalry. For them the lofty Oriental conception which regards friend and foe alike is not comprehensible. What gives rise to their idea of mutual opposition in everything also gives rise to the struggles between capital and labor at home and war in international relations. So intense is their sense of opposition that they desire to destroy their enemy so that there arises the beastly struggle of existence among the nations of the world. As the result of all this, there persists a rankling resentment and antipathy deeply implanted in their hearts so that there will be no real and hearty peace in the world however long we may wait for it.

At the time of the First World War, there was a proposal for making that war a war for eliminating all wars and to offer such peace terms that Germany may be able to bear. It was also frequently cried out that the Allies were fighting not against the German people but against the German Kaiser and those surrounding him who were responsible for the war. However, the Anglo-American nations at the peace conference imposed terms which were undeniably harsh involving huge amounts of indemnities and reparations.

(2)

Such, indeed, is the character of the Anglo-American nations. This perverse enemy is about to make his invasion of our mainland in the immediate future. It will be inevitable that once we are defeated, we shall be mercilessly trampled upon and placed in a condition of permanent slavery.

The only way for Japan to live at present is to repulse this enemy, destroy and annihilate him. The only question is whether or not our national power will be able to accomplish this.

This is a war in which we should never be defeated. If material power should decide the outcome of the contest, it must have been clear from the very outset. Here lies the main strategy of our fighting in contriving the method of overcoming the enemy's superior material power.

Up to the present, there has been much to be desired in the policies of the Government in respect to its direction of the war, in its outlook of the future, in the methods of strengthening our war potential, in elevating the morale of the masses and in placing right persons in right places both in government and private fields.

In the First World War, France was able to turn the tide of the war in her favor with the appearance of Georges Clemenceau who was hated by many people because of his strong character. Up to that time there were many persons who were apt to criticize their own condition as if it belonged to another country, who were dazzled by the enemy's power, who were given over to defeatism.

If one should read the history of England, one finds that she has often overcome the great crises when she was defeated in some foreign war and when all hope of salvation was given up by her statesmen and soldiers. Japan's condition at present is very gloomy, but we have not yet reached the darkest hour. But that hour will come and it is precisely that time when the light of dawn appears. In the darkest hour of a nation appear the persons long-awaited by that nation. It is in that very hour that the persons who profess utilitarianism, materialism, Machiavellism, the doctrine of personal success and profit-making, the persons with weak knees, those who are unable to outgrow the common sense of peace time, those who cannot cut their relations in financial circles, those who cannot be thoroughgoing in their sense of righteousness, those whose ideas of the fundamental policy of the Japanese State are not clear—these people will disappear like mists; and then will emerge some patriotic persons who do not seek wealth or honor but imbued in the spirit of protecting the State, persons who faithfully observe morality and practice moral principles with determination, persons with a great ability and lofty ideas as well as with great courage and intelligence who are worthy of being State Ministers in times of national crisis—those who can live up to the expectations of the masses and who can share the happiness and privation of the people and who are selfless in their fighting spirit and whose enthusiasm will burn the masses with white heat—these new leaders will make their appearance to defend the Empire against the foe. With the advent of such leaders only can the darkest hour of the nation will be broken asunder and dawn will come.

(To Be Continued)

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Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
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Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1945

The Incalculable Reserve

The enemy attacks with a meticulous precision awesome to behold. He brings into effective play his slide rule and his compass, his charts and instruments. He apparently knows through photography and a vast and well-laid espionage network the locations and nature of the vital organs which are necessary to the conduct of this war. Even of the things that he does not know, he seems to have the technical craft and equipment with which to calculate the greater part of the same. There is only one thing which completely defies his diabolical calculations; and that is the spiritual reserve of the Japanese people.

Such a reserve has been noted elsewhere in the recent past. Surely Leningrad, Stalingrad and Moscow could not have been held with guns alone. If material weight alone had been the final criterion in the conflict, Yiojima and Okinawa should have fallen weeks sooner at a far cheaper cost to the enemy. In the Japanese eye the Special Attack Force is not a "suicide" squad, as our materialistic enemy sees it; it is one of the incalculables in its most concrete expression.

The enemy seems to think that Japan is following in the same footsteps that Germany trod before her fall. Note must be taken, however, of the fundamental differences between the conditions that faced Germany before her collapse and those which confront Japan today.

Although many factors entered into the German defeat, it is generally agreed that three of them, namely, the necessity of a two-front defense, internal friction, and the quantitative superiority of the American air arm contributed the lion's share. As to the situation facing Japan today, the last must be conceded, namely numerical superiority. Handicapped by a colossal disparity in material, this disadvantage is unavoidable. But a significant difference lies in the first two points.

The war in the Pacific is, true enough, a many-front war; but it is needless to point out that the events of the recent past have made it primarily a war with a single front—the defense of the homeland itself. This is not to mean that the forces outside of Japan are incapable of fighting any longer; for, far from it, they are well-equipped and capable of holding out indefinitely. The important point is that, unlike the pincers pressure from east and west that crushed Germany, the fire on Japan is coming, for the main part, from one direction.

As to the second point, it cannot be denied that there is a singleness and unity about the determination and effort of the Japanese people. The absence of strikes, the willingness of the workers, and the sincere concern that the leaders are showing these workers and the welfare of the general populace points to the obvious truth that there is no friction in Japan between the administration and the people. The very fact that there is no friction is another incalculable that fails to register on the American slide rule. It stems from the same spiritual reserve of the Japanese people.

The present world conflagration has been regarded in various lights by observers and commentators the world over. It has been called a war of ideologies by some; a war of imperialism by others. The collaboration of two countries poles apart in their ways of thinking in the destruction of a third makes idiotic the claim that the war is one fought over ideologies, except for the remaining and likely possibility that each victor was fighting only for its own ideology. Even if this possibility is true, the claim for such an appellation on the war must stand certain qualifications. As to the imperialistic view, qualifications are again in order. If it had been true that Germany desired territorial gains, then on the other hand, it must be admitted that the area fought for was relatively small. If the same accusation is to be made against Japan, the grants of independent political activity in various regions, the abolition of extraterritoriality, and the liquidation of the concessions are more than sufficient refutation. In short, the imperialistic view cannot be as compatible in modern war with large tracts of territories as with the economic aspects involved. And if this is true, then the onus of imperialism must lie the heaviest, not with the Axis, but with the Anglo-Americans.

The world historian with a philosophical bent can provide a further and a more novel interpretation. The present war is likely to be regarded in coming centuries as a conflict between science and the spirit. Fundamentally, the present move into Asia is an encroachment of Western science upon Oriental spirit. In this light the unfathomable reserve of the Japanese people takes on significance of a new hue. That spiritual strength becomes not merely the reserve; for Asia, it becomes the very ultimate of the war in the Pacific.

To the factors of material, money and men that go to make possible the prosecution of war, science and spirit must also be added. Just as science finds motivation from the brain, so spirit gets inspiration from the heart. As the movements of material and money must wait the guiding hand of science, so the action of men must find its root in spirit. While there is the flash of genius in one, there is imperturbable resolution in the other. While one must necessarily have a limit, the other is limitless.

In his press conference a few days ago, Prime Minister Suzuki clarified the policy of the Government regarding the measures being taken to deal with the present stage of the war. Besides explaining the food, clothing, housing and production questions he made the highly meaningful statement that the strategy of the Imperial Army and Navy General Staffs is designed on hope. The Prime Minister's desire that the people, the armed forces and the Government should trust each other and be united in their resolute purpose is being fulfilled and will be fulfilled whatever the consequences. The tie that binds the tripod in unshakable faith is that boundless reserve spirit of the Japanese nation. It is not wishful thinking, but a statement of fact that while there remains the possibility that the stupendous weight of material the enemy possesses can be entirely consumed, the spiritual resolve of the Japanese people is not only incalculable but imperishable and inexhaustible.

Fix

Some railroad laborers who worked near a golf course were vastly intrigued by the game. They saw a golfer knock the ball into a rut and have a hard time extricating it. Then he got into a sand trap and well nigh failed to get out.

At length, he got a good shot and the ball trickled directly into the cup. Whereupon, a laborer who had watched the previous difficulties said sympathetically:

"Now, mister, ye are in a helluve fix!"

Blah! Blah

A youthful beef-packer named
  Young,
One day when his nerves were
  unstrung,
Pushed his wife's ma—unseen—
In the mincing machine,
Then canned her and labelled her
"Tongue."

Thrift Note

Mrs. Brown was discussing the latest fashons with a caller.

"Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, Mary?"

"Yes. He likes one to cling to me for about three years."

A Year Ago Today

August 8, 1944

Our units occupied Hengyang.

• • •

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in a radio address, declared that the Government was determined to bring about the stabilization of the people's livelihood, rapid expansion of the country's armed strength, and the attainment of complete victory.

THE ENEMY'S STRATEGY

Many Difficulties in Way of Landing Operations

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

America's air offensive against the Japanese home islands is gradually becoming more and more furious. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire Japanese mainland is now placed under the constant, rampant attack of enemy aircraft. Besides, America is devoting desperate efforts in transferring its air forces from the European front to the Pacific war theater and is deploying its entire monthly production of 7,000 planes on the war against Japan. At such a time as this, it is worthwhile to glance at the enemy's air strength and its strategic position in the Pacific.

On the occasion when the 8th Air Force was transferred to the Pacific war front from the European front, the Pacific Army Strategic Air force was newly established with General Carl Spaatz as Commander and Lieutenant General Barney Giles, Commander of the Pacific Strategic Bomber Force as Deputy Commander. Lieutenant General James Doolittle's 8th Air Force and Major General Curtis Lemay's 20th Air Force were placed under the command of this headquarters.

Doolittle played the leading role during the first raid on Tokyo in April, 1942 by leading the B-25 planes from the ill-fated carrier "Hornet" which was later sent to the bottom by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces. After this death defying expedition, he was promoted to the rank of Commander of the 8th Air Force and made his appearance on the European war front. Here, he devoted himself solely to carrying out strategic bombing on Germany from the British air bases by commanding America's greatest air force of a total of 3,000 planes, including 2,000 B-17 and B-24 bombers and 1,000 fighter planes.

With the close of the European war, he was transferred to the East Asia war front. It is said that his headquarters was established in Okinawa early in July. And this time, his mission is presumed to be the strengthening of the strategic bombing of Japan with the same beastly methods which he employed against Germany. But up to the present, the transfer of his men to the Pacific war front from Europe is not progressing smoothly and there is no sign of brisk action.

Reports from abroad disclose that America will transfer 80% of its air force from Europe to the Pacific war theater. But this is a difficult task because the transfer of groundmen, fuel, explosives and other war materials must be taken into consideration besides aerial workers. But if America succeeds in transferring this tremendous number of men and war materials from Europe to East Asia, the scale of the air offensive will no doubt become considerable.

The Marianas based 20th Air Force which is chiefly composed of B-29 super-fortresses was first operated under the direct command of General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Forces, together with the 20th Bomber Force based in India and the 21st Bomber Force based in the Marianas. Today, practically all of the India based B-29 super forts have been transferred to the Marianas. And Major General Curtis Lemay who was promoted from the rank of Commander of the 20th Bomber Force is now commanding the 1,000 B-29's of the 20th Air Force in the strategical bombing of the Japanese mainland. The fact that the enemy's bombing target has been shifted from large cities to middle and small-size cities since the latter part of June this year, eloquently proves that Lemay is making desperate efforts to destroy the factories that have evacuated to rural districts and, if possible, in bringing about a deterioration of the war morale of the Japanese people.

Force Advances to Okinawa

In conjunction with the Strategic Air Force, the Far East Air Force, known as the Tactical Air Force, has been established under the command of General George Kenny. Lieutenant General Ennis Whitehead's 5th, and Brigadier General Barnes' 13th Air Forces are attached to this Far East Air Force. According to enemy reports, Kenny's Far East Air Force Headquarters has advanced to Okinawa early in July and a majority of the 7th and a part of the 5th Air Forces are already using the Okinawa base for military operations. At present the air power of this force is composed of about 1,200 to 1,300 planes, including such planes as the B-24, B-25, B-26, P-51, P-38, P-47, P-61 and F6F planes. This air force includes Rear Admiral Louis Woods' 2nd Air Force of the U.S. Marine Corps which General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the Okinawa Ground Forces, takes command. Moreover, the main force of the 5th Air Force which was operating in the Philippines until recently shows sign of advancing its base to Okinawa. But the 13th Air Force still remains in the Philippines and is giving support to the Philippines and Borneo operations.

The main tactical object of the Far East Air Force is to grasp air supremacy over the Japanese mainland and to challenge the Imperial Japanese Air Forces whose kernel is the Special Attack Corps for a decisive battle of the air. In order to obtain this object, the enemy is making daily raids on South Kyushu with bomber-fighter formations of about 150 planes, unloading explosives on air bases, transportation lines and machine-gunning cities and civilians.

Needless to say, the Okinawa base is still to be completed. Added to it, the Imperial Air Forces are restricting the completion and use of the bases by constantly attacking the island. Because of it, the reality is that the enemy could not make sufficient reinforcements despite its impatience.

Enemy Speeds Up Work

Aside from the above-mentioned two great air forces, America has the China based air force, the 10th Air Force of the Indo-Burma base, the 11th Air Force on the Aleutians and their Air Force based in Yiojima. These air forces form a powerful encirclement ring of Japan and are expected to make the direct landing operations on the Japanese home islands possible.

Until recently, Major General Claire Chennault was in command of the China based 14th Air Force. Aside from cooperating with Chungking's ground forces, this force has devoted considerable efforts in intercepting the communication lines of the Imperial Japanese Forces and in bombing the rear cities of the peace zones. The total air power of this force is about 700 to 800 planes or not more than 1,000 with Chungking's included.

Chennault recently resigned his post when Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer became his senior by being appointed as the commander of the China based American Air Forces. The reasons why Chennault resigned and why the China based American Air Force was unable to display its full strength despite Chennault's efforts are largely attributed to the following facts: (1) the air force was always forced to escape into the hinterlands in order to safeguard itself from the attack of the Imperial Japanese Forces; and (2) fuel, explosives and other war materials for the China based U.S. Air Force was transported by the air route over the Himalayas.

Later, the so-called Stilwell Road was opened for traffic, but there was seen no improvement worth mentioning in the transportation capacity of this new road. Therefore, military operations were always conducted with insufficient fuel and explosives. As long as these two problems are left unsolved, one cannot expect much even from Stratemeyer.

Major General Howard Davidson's 10th Air Force is chiefly operating in the Burma front from the India base. Its total air power is presumed to be about 700 to 800 planes, including P-51, P-38 and B-24 planes. The air power of the 11th Air Force based in the Aleutians and commanded by Major General John Brooks is only about 200 planes. The chief duty of this force is to carry out guerrilla raids on the islands of the Chishima Chain. But as the distance from the Aleutians to Chishima is too long and the weather is usually poor and unfit for aerial operations, positive actions cannot be expected from this force.

Narrowness of Bases

According to recent reports, America expects to construct two runways for the B-29 super forts in Yiojima. It is said that these runways measuring 10,000 feet will be by far the largest ever constructed in the Pacific. Enemy propaganda also has it that 2,000 B-29's have landed on Yio Island since its occupation by the Marine Corps. Although the Yiojima base has been specially constructed for the P-51 and B-24 planes, the above facts prove that Amerca intends to push forward the B-29 base from the Marianas in order to shorten the flying distance to Japan.

Furthermore, the American 9th Air Force which was also operating in Europe will be transferred to East Asia. The transfer of the 50th and the 358th Fighter Forces to the Pacific has also commenced. Thus, when the main force of the American 8th Air Force reaches Okinawa and Spaatz's Far East Air Force is put to battle formation, Japan will be completed surrounded by land based air force several times greater in number and strength than the present forces.

American propaganda has it that a great air armada will be concentrated in East Asia in the near future. But the bases which the enemy now occupy are too narrow for the accommodation and deployment of a great air force. Materialistic America's weakest point lies here. For instance, Doolittle's 8th Air Force which attacked Germany with 3,000 planes cannot possibly be accommodated in the Okinawa base together with the Far East Air Force based in the Philippines having a force of more than 2,500 planes because of geographic restrictions. The Philippine Islands and China offer fine ideal bases. But the Philippines lie too far from the Japanese home islands and China is impenetrable unless the Japanese expeditionary forces are first of all routed.

When these facts are taken into consideration, it is self-explanatory that the enemy's next operation will be the acquisition of bases that lie closer to the Japanese mainland. In this connection, Admiral William Halsey's task force which is still maneuvering in the Japanese home waters since July 10 becomes significant. The coastal regions of the Kanto, Tohoku and Kansai areas have been struck by the enemy carrier planes and warship bombardments. But it is clear that the principal objective of this attack was to destroy Japan's air power.

It goes without saying, that if Japan allows the enemy to construct new air bases for the deployment of its gigantic air power, her strategic position will be placed in great difficulties. But should the enemy dare make an attempt to invade other Japanese territories in order to obtain new air bases, the great host of Special Attack Forces will crush this enemy's ambition by giving it a decisive and fatal blow.

THE U.S. AND GERMANY

Total Destruction of National Wealth Advocated by Kilgore Committee

Recently the War Mobilization Sub-committee, which is better known as the Kilgore Committee of the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, visited Europe in order to conduct investigations with regard to the German question. As a result a report was drawn up and was submitted to the Army Committee on July 9. The gist of which follows:

"The fighting power of Germany today is greater than it was at the time the First World War ended in November 1918. The investigation which the Committee has recently conducted is more or less of a preparatory nature. There is need for further planned investigations with regard to the policies and regulations that are anticipated to be carried out against Germany by the allied powers in order to destroy its national wealth so that she will not be able to start World War III in the future. It is true that Germany was completely defeated. But there is no doubt of the fact that she is still a great menace to world peace and stabilization.

Must Keep Germans Down

"The Germans who have already caused two great, disastrous wars within half a century, are again making plans to start another world war. If the bud of this plan is not rooted out now and the possibilities for starting a new war are not eradicated immediately, the success of any peace policy, no matter how idealistic and elegant it might be, will be doubtful. This is the basic condition for the maintenance of lasting peace in Europe.

"The fact which two German conspirators had discovered in the 2nd World War is that the strong unity of the three leading allied powers, America, Britain and the Soviet Union, had been the decisive element that brought about the utter defeat of Nazi Germany. In order to crush this unity, the Germans devoted desperate efforts to the last. But it was in vain.

"The Committee ascertained the proof regarding the fact that Germany still possesses abundant and sufficient national wealth with which to start a new war. In order to destroy this national wealth, the same, firm determination which defeated Germany in the battlefields and the strong unity of the allied powers are indispensable.

"Of the important national wealth of Germany, the following could be enumerated as outstanding:

(1). An industrial economy ranking third in importance in the world;

(2). A great industrial power accessible for reconstruction works;

(3). An international network of reserved economic and political powers;

(4). A world-wide network of ingenious commercial system which penetrated deeply into the economy of the various countries of the world; and

(5). A perfected invasion technique which was completed by the soldiers, politicians and leading domestic manufacturers in order to recover the defeat suffered in the battlefields.

Steel Industry Exists

"Germany's iron and steel industry ranks second in importance in the world, its annual output being 25,000,000 tons. Despite the damage sustained by the war, most of the installations of this gigantic industry could be operated with only minor repairs.

"During the 20 years from the close of the First World War up to the outbreak of the 2nd World War, Germany devoted considerable efforts in building a systematic network of economic, political and intelligence organs throughout the world. Added to it, since Germany had penetrated deeply into the economy of the various occupied regions simultaneously with its military victories, the harassing of this German sphere of influence is an extremely difficult task.

"As it has been seen above, it is quite evident that Germany will attempt to bring about a 3rd World War by the total mobilization of its remaining national wealth. It is also clear that she is now trying its utmost to give the impression to the world, especially to the allied powers, that she has been completely defeated. By deceiving the allies with such an attitude, Germany intends to use the same technique of economic warfare which proved successful in prosecuting her aggressive policies during the preparatory years for the 2nd World War.

"The chief hypocrisy which was spread by Germany in the past is that (1) the maintenance of a harmonious relation between the monopolistic enterprises of the various countries of the world and the German cartel is indispensable for industrial development and international trade; (2) German science and scientists are indispensable for human progress; and (3) the allied powers should take precaution against one another instead of being afraid of Germany.

"Germany's industry is chiefly controlled by numerous diversified enterprises and domestic monopolistic enterprises. Together with Junker and the Nazis, the representatives of these diversified enterprises are Germany's leading war conspirators.

Cartel was Utilized

"The war was prepared by planned bankruptcy and government subsidized tariff walls. The international cartel was utilized to the fullest extent. And the Germans lost no time in demilitarizing a country at the time when they anticipated that is had become their victim. In this way, Germany completed its preparation for war. Those who engaged in this preparatory work were Hitler and his Nazi Party. The cartel and the monopolistic enterprises also gave wholehearted support to Hitler who was always dreaming of a world conquered by the German race.

"Today, many of these manufacturers propose to return to peace industries. But one must not overlook the fact that they were the chief conspirators who caused World War II and who are now planning to bring about World War III.

"As a result of this investigation, the Committee discovered the following facts: (1) Heretofore, Germany's national economy has been developed as a war economy; (2) a majority of its industries still remain undamaged; (3) Germany possesses a world-wide network of economic, political and intelligence organs and strong international commercial relations which could be mobilized for the prosecution of a new war; and (4) its leading manufacturers are not only war criminals like the soldiers, politicians and the Nazis, but were positive supporters of the Nazi Party from the very beginning of its birth.

"Since the abovementioned facts became clear, the Committee feels that the enforcement of the policy decided upon by America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union at the Yalta Conference that 'German militarism and Nazism will be completely wiped out in order that she will not be able to start a new war' must be realized at the earliest possible moment.

"Finally, various preparations are required in order to draw up this type of annual report for 15 years. It is advisable to draw up four intermediate reports a year for the next three to five years starting from January 1, 1946 when the first report is expected to be drawn up."

Study is Conducted

Under the supervision of the American Federal Bureau of Economics, a study was made of 29 subjects regarding the possibility of Germany starting a new war. Leo Crowley, Director of Foreign Economics, summarizes the results of this study in a report and offers the following conclusion:

A majority of Germany's economic and industrial powers have been left unimpaired by the war. The only thing is that they could not be mobilized immediately in case Germany caused a new world war. An accurate valuation of its economic and industrial powers is still to be completed. But viewed from what is already known today, Germany will be more powerfully armed within five years than she was in September 1939, if its economic and industrial demilitarization is not carried out speedily and she is allowed to do what she pleases.

According to Crowley's report, it is unquestionable that the allies achieved the greater portion of their objective by carrying out heavy air raids on Germany. But it is also true that even these terrific attacks from the air were not quite effective in completely destroying Germany's industrial powers.

Germany still possesses large-scale industrial facilities. For example, the operation of the chemical and dye industries could be continued without a hitch. Many gigantic steel furnaces are in perfect condition and those that are damaged could be used with minor repairs. The same could be said of the nitrogen industry. Moreover, contrary to our expectation, the production of coal tar, artificial fiber, synthetic rubber, aluminum, coal and synthetic oil has increased instead of falling despite the war damages caused on the installations of these industries. The report states that Germany ranks next to America in the manufacture of machine tools for military purposes.

Crowley stresses the need for a long term occupation of Germany by the allied nations in order to place it under rigid industrial control. He further states that all other measures with regard to the management of Germany should give precedence to this fundamental policy, and that the regulations should be directed not on the individual method of production but on the entire economic basis of Germany.

He concludes that this does not mean a revenge or a penalty for Germany's criminal acts. It is merely a means with which to safeguard the peace of the world in general. Finally, he adds that if Germany held out six months longer, a V2 might have attacked New York and completely upset the war situation.

CHIYO UNO—JAPAN'S WOMAN NOVELIST

Ever-Flaming Gusto for Life Revealed in Latest Works

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Literature, which is supposed to be a vivid and faithful portrayal of the life of the writer as he lives it when he writes and a reflection of the milieu and times in and with which the writer lives, is more often than not open to the danger of falling into a rapturous, sentimental and windblown palaver, anything but literature. But with such upheaval of the heart and forgetfulness of the serene workings of the mind, no literature can be said to be of the highest value.

Not only in literature but in all the doings of man that which is of prime importance at all times is peace and detachment, not excitement. When one's nation is at war it is only natural that his blood should boil and curdle with fire and his spirit flame with a will to victory. But this does not mean that he can go and lose his head about it. No amount of excitement will do good. One may be permitted to get angry at an aggressor which he and his nation strives to beat down, but anger is just so much hot fury when it becomes blind.

So among a horde of novels that the present writer has chanced to come by after the outbreak of the current war in the Pacific, he wishes to give light to two by a single author. These were published one following the other two years ago. The author is Chiyo Uno, a veteran woman novelist and short-story writer of Japan.

Like many another writer, Chiyo Uno, too, had appeared in the literary limelight—in the early years of the Taisho Era (1913-26)—adrift the tide of Naturalism that had swept with force through the country, but this trite 'ism' is nowhere to be found in "Hisakichi—The Puppet-Maker" and "Hearsays of The Russo-Japanese War."

'Hisakichi'

These two books are not alone timely in subject-matter but are free from excitement and blindness, while still possessing a double-dose of the fervor and passion essential to life whether in peace or at war. "Hisakichi" is written in an apparently slap-dash form, a life-story dictated by the puppet-maker himself to the author. Hisakichi is 82 years old today and is spending his declining years in the calm of the countryside in Shikoku.

Already at the tender age of seven, Hisakichi had taken to the fancy of "monkeying" around with dolls, taking them apart, putting them together again, undressing and redressing them, certainly a girlish preoccupation but a serious one as far as the little boy himself was concerned.

Incidentally in those days 'johruri' (the puppet drama) was still in its height of popularity, and every once in a while, itinerant puppet troupes would go about entertaining the rural people. Hisakichi took a great interest in the strange but yet exquisite antics of the puppets. Their movements were so true to nature. He heard from those who knew that the very best of kabuki actors never missed the first shows of these productions in order to observe and polish up on their own art of kabuki dancing.

Hisakichi's family being in the commercial line of making a livelihood, it was not at all an easy thing for the boy to become an apprentice to one of the contemporary puppet makers. Nevertheless, if one has the will and soul to go through a thing, whatever it may be, it appears that he will have his own in the end. Hisakichi became a life-time doll-maker.

Poverty, jealousy and a host of others were the gamut of bitterness Hisakichi was obliged to battle against during his long years of life as a doll-maker. However, with unbending will and industry, he had at last overridden all hardships to enjoy the fruits of an envious reputation and stability.

Hoary with age but still fervent with energy, Hisakichi's concluding words are: "Whatever might block the path of your progress, never give up. Persevere with just one end in mind, the goal for which you started. Thus and thus alone can any great work be accomplished."

The other of Chiyo Uno's works is written more or less in the same form as the one just given. The author has an uncle who had served in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 as a medical officer. This veteran officer, too, is well on in years today. With the help of half a dozen memo books which he had filled during the two years' victorious but gruelling war, he relates to our author at length, both the comic and grim facts of his experiences at the front lines more than 40 years ago. Here is the synopsis of the "Hearsays Of The Russo-Japanese War."

Many of the people living in the remote parts of Japan didn't even know that their country had gone to war with Russia. They were conscripted just as they were told. When they were first transported to Chosen on the way to Manchuria, they were taken by surprise to see men walking about in "shrouds" and only later were they informed that it was the daily habit of the Chosenese people.

Transportation facilities were as yet undeveloped; horses and carts, not to mention manpower, did most of the work which today is done by mechanized power. The Russian equipment and arms were far superior to those of the Japanese; in manpower, too, the Japanese were at a great disadvantage. The rat-tat-tat of machine gunfire was thought by the Japanese soldiers at first to be beans being fried in no doubt monstrous frying pans. But they knew as quickly that these "beans" were lead pellets that were quite deadly.

"So the lesson we learned then," concludes the Russo-Japanese War veteran, "was that you can't tell what a nation fighting with a determination not to be beaten won't succeed in doing. We won the war. We won it by a firm resolve to win rather than by machine guns which we didn't have. Two and two dosn't necessarily make four in the greatest undertakings by man. It's first and last undying will that carries him through to the last."

The theme of the two books just outlined are similar but that which the authoress, Chiyo Uno, seeks here is not so much an attempt at advertisement as a self-revelation of her own ever-flaming gusto for life and her work as an artist."

It is obviously no easy task to accomplish a piece of work, however small it may be, with phlegm and detachment in a time of trouble. Uno Chiyo has succeeded in doing this.

Incense Ceremonies

The genteel accomplishment of kodo, or incense ceremonies, consists in burning incense and enjoying the fragrant perfume with elaborate attendant ceremonies similar to tea ceremonials. This was a favorite pastime of the aristocracy in ancient times, but later it went out of practice.

Kodo has developed out of the human craving for the pleasurable stimulation of the olfactory nerves, closely similar to the modern practice of scenting the handkerchief and other allied practices intended for the agreeable excitement of the sense of smell.

The origin of incense-burning in Japan can ultimately be traced to that fountain head of Japanese arts, India, whence the practice found its way to China and thence to Japan. The introduction of incense-burning to China took place subsequent to the opening to intercourse of that country with India in the reign of the Emperor Hei in the latter Han dynasty, or the second century of the Christian era. The censers used in Chinese temples in those early days were of the type known as "Hakuzan-ro," in form resembling a wine glass, being a close imitation of the Hindu original.

The incense then used in China was neither incense-sticks nor incense-paste, but a mixture of various substances emitting a fragrant odor when burnt. The chief use of incense was in connection with Buddhist worship. Besides incense for burning, there were also incense-water prepared by immersing pleasant-smelling wood and plants in water, and incense-powder for rubbing on the skin, all over the body. This latter method was invented in India presumably as a means of relief from intense heat, as the application gives an agreeable sensation of coolness. It appears that the use of incense-water and incense-powder was imported into China together with incense-burning.

In Japan flowers were used in Shinto worship, partly that their beauty might be enjoyed, and partly that their fragrance might purify a sacred spot from the molestation of evil spirits. Thus flower-offering was in a sense a substitute for incense-burning as an act of worship. The advent of incense-burning in Japan probably dates back to the times of the Emperor Kimmei in the sixth century, when Buddhism was introduced to this country.—S.K.

Sad Plight

Passer-by: "What are you crying for?"

Five-year-old: "I want a holiday like the other kids."

Passer-by: "And why can't you have one?"

Child: "I don't go to school yet."